

"Tell Him To Come In"

There's something about the looks of a gentleman dressed in our clothes that gives him easy entrance to men "higher up."

With his entree attained, his verbal task is made easier.

Our SOCIETY BRAND Clothes are the very embodiment of good impressions—dignity, Attractiveness, progressiveness, appeal.

LET US SHOW YOU THE NEW STYLES FOR FALL

\$20 \$25

Buchmiller & Flowers Co.
Dressmakers & Tailors
1015 Washington Ave.

PLANS FOR RAISING FUNDS FOR FESTIVAL

The officers and directors of the Ogden Harvest Festival and Fashion Show held their first meeting last night at the Weber club. The most important matter of business completed was the election of a treasurer and Harmon Peery was selected to fill this position.

Plans for the 1916 festival were discussed and it was decided to raise funds sufficient to insure a show bigger and better in every way than that of past years. Ways and means for the raising of the funds will be taken up at another meeting in the near future.

SCOWCROFT'S NEVER-RIPE

IF YOU ARE GOING TO BUY

OVERALLS

BE SURE THEY ARE SCOWCROFT'S

They are guaranteed to wear and never to rip.

Made strong of the strongest materials.

Made by Ogden Union Labor.

They fit right and look right.

"A NEW PAIR IF THEY RIP."

Culley Says:

When you need a razor blade to fit your safety, then go to Culley's.

A great variety of safety razors and extra blades always on hand.

Culley Drug Co.

PRESCRIPTION SPECIALISTS
EVERYTHING IN THE DRUG LINE
2479 WASH. AVE. OGDEN, UTAH

FIRST NATIONAL BANK

OF OGDEN, UTAH.
U. S. DEPOSITORY.
Capital \$1,000,000.00
Surplus and Undivided Profits \$200,000.00
Deposits \$2,500,000.00
M. S. Browning, President.
John Watson, Vice-President.
L. R. Eccles, Vice-President.
R. B. Porter, Vice-President.
James T. Burton, Cashier.
Sumner P. Nelson, Asst. Cashier.

QUOTA SYSTEM FOR KITCHENER

Each District to Supply Army With Required Number of Recruits.

(Correspondence of the Associated Press.)

London, Oct. 26.—The quota system which Lord Kitchener is said to advocate as a compromise between the present voluntary enlistment system and conscription is a historic method of raising troops, for it existed in England from Saxon times down to the year 1832. It is now merely suspended, not dead.

By the quota system, Great Britain would be divided into military districts, each of which is required to send its quota of a required number of recruits. It is a form of compulsion, but a democratic form that stood the test of eight centuries. Its special merits are its appeal to local patriotism and its civil control. Each locality has the power to enforce enlistment if other means fail, but a large number of additional voluntary recruits will be found just because the affair is managed by the civil authorities and the appeal is more personal and less emotional than by the military recruiting with their bands and speech-making actors.

There are many statutes on the English books relating to the quota system, which can be enforced at any time by an order of the Privy Council with the approval of parliament. Some changes were made from the old methods in 1757 when the various counties were instructed to proportion their quota among the various parishes where the men, in case of necessity, were to be chosen by ballot. This law placed the age of service from 18 to 30 years, exempting all men with more than one child born in wedlock. Forces for the Napoleonic wars were thus raised. In 1832 the old militia passed from the control of the counties to the war office, and the system of district selection was allowed to lapse.

Holds spectators spellbound by its intensity. A wonderful production. "The Man Trail," at The Ogden tonight and tomorrow.

FACTORY TO BE ESTABLISHED

Salt Lake, Oct. 27.—A factory for the manufacture of women's clothing is to be established in Utah within the next few months by the McWhirter & Ellison company of Kansas City, according to David C. McWhirter, president of the concern, who is now in the state looking for a site for the new plant. Salt Lake, Ogden and Provo are being considered as possible locations for the new industry, which Mr. McWhirter expects to have in operation by about the first of the year. The location of the factory has not been decided upon, but as soon as it is, Mr. McWhirter will return east to purchase the machinery. It is expected the plant will employ about sixty persons, mostly Utahns, and it is the intention to use chiefly Utah-made materials.

Mr. McWhirter was in Utah several months ago, sizing up the opportunities for a factory. Since then he has visited a number of cities in the northwest and on the Pacific coast for the same purpose. He was so favorably impressed with Utah and the territory it serves that he decided that the western plant of the company should be located somewhere in Utah. He is here now to make final arrangements for the establishment of the factory.

Will thrill you and hold your attention from first to last. "The Man Trail," at The Ogden tonight and tomorrow.

WAR FAVORABLE TO THE GERMANS

Berlin, Oct. 25, by wireless to Tuckerton, N. J.—The present military situation is eminently favorable to the central powers. In the view of Major Morhart, the military critic of the Berliner Tageblatt, whose review of the various campaigns is summarized thus by the Overseas News Agency:

"In the west the Anglo-French offensive is ebbing slowly, after the attempts to break the German lines. Political reasons are compelling the British and French to continue their offensive operations for a time," Major Morhart declares.

Italy, he says, desires to make her own war and all demands from the Anglo-French press that she send troops to the Balkans will be in vain. The true reason, he declares, is that Italy needs all her reserves in the Alps since she has lost hundreds of thousands of men by senseless attacks upon the bravely-defended Austro-Hungarian positions. It cannot be doubted, he added, that all her future sacrifices will be equally useless and that finally the day will come when the Austro-Hungarians themselves will take the offensive.

"In the Balkans," says Major Morhart, "the most difficult part of the task has been achieved by the forcing of the passage of the Danube and the storming of the principal fortifications south of Belgrade, while the Bulgarian troops, through the capture of Kumanovo, Uskup and Veles have made it impossible from now on for the entente allies to help the Serbians."

It deals with the savage freedom of the great north woods. Where men bulk big and life runs large, "The Man Trail," at The Ogden tonight and tomorrow.

SERBIA'S CAUSE MOST DESPERATE

English Statesman Admits the Outlook in the Balkans is Dark.

London, Oct. 26, 7 p. m.—Replying to the question by Earl Loreburn in the house of lords this afternoon, as to the progress of the campaign in the Balkans the Marquis of Lansdowne, the Unionist leader, who holds a seat in the cabinet, without portfolio, said:

"I must say with great regret I am afraid we must admit that the progress of the campaign in northern Serbia has been such as to render it highly improbable that the Serbian army will be able to withstand for any great length of time the attacks to which it is exposed from the Austro-German forces on the north, aided by the stab in the back which Serbia is receiving at the hands of Bulgaria."

Cabinet to Have Charge of War.

While there was no criticism of the conduct of the near eastern campaign, there was a general demand, when the house of lords met, for information and the suggestion of a smaller cabinet to have charge of the war received support.

Lord Lansdowne, in his reply, gave a general review of the Saloniki operations, while Earl Curzon of Kedleston, lord privy seal, made the statement that Premier Asquith had under consideration the matter of a smaller executive.

13,000 at Saloniki.

Lord Lansdowne explained that the British force landed at Saloniki, which numbers about 13,000 men, was sent at the request of Serbia, and at the instance of Venizelos (then premier) for the purpose of enabling Greece to fulfill her treaty obligations to Serbia. A much stronger force had been placed under orders at the same time the Saloniki troops were dispatched, but its ultimate destination would depend on the situation and the report of General Monro, the new British commander-in-chief, who has already reached the Gallipoli peninsula.

Disappointed Over Dardanelles.

"We are disappointed in the Dardanelles enterprise," the earl continued and he added that he did not know whether that enterprise had commenced with or without the advice of the naval and military authorities and one could not help asking whether this new venture would be a repetition of that. The greatest danger from which this country could suffer, the speaker said, was unpreparedness and indecision.

Apart from that the speaker added, the procedure by the committees and the councils had given a far greater opportunity to the military and naval experts to assert themselves and make their views known. The cabinet considered both naval and military aspects of the case, the ministers and their advisers took account of both sides of the problem "that whatever particular views were given by the military and naval advisers the ultimate responsibility for the government. As to the Saloniki expedition the marquis said:

The Balkan Enterprise.

"I can not enter into the apprehension which possess Earl Loreburn. I can understand, having before him our commitment in the western theatre of the war, the position in which we find ourselves on the Gallipoli peninsula and our interests in Egypt and other possessions of the empire, which should be borne in mind, it is profoundly distasteful to him that the matter should be complicated by our entering into new entanglements in the new sphere of the war."

Earl Loreburn, interrupting, said: "I did not say that. What I asked was if you had naval and military opinion to justify you in your decision?"

Lansdowne's Reason.

"Under what circumstances has a British force been sent to Saloniki? I should like to recall the position in the month of September. The central powers had made no progress in the western theatre for a long time. They indeed, had been successfully attacked and pushed back at several points. On the Russian front their advance, overwhelming at first, had received a severe check. The Italians were pressing their offensive and in the minor theatres of the war—Mesopotamia, for example—success was resting with our arms."

"That being the situation the central powers very naturally looked about to discover some new direction in which they might seek for a decision on a great movement to make good in southeastern Europe and through Bulgaria to threaten our forces in Gallipoli and Constantinople and perhaps Egypt to say nothing of the vaster aspirations which perhaps lay behind."

"That great project became doubly attractive at the moment when, most unfortunately, Bulgaria threw her influence on their side. There was one obstacle, and only one, to that project. The key of the situation lay in the eastern corner of Serbia."

Found Serbia Threatened.

"We found Serbia threatened by a formidable concentration of troops and I can not help here paying tribute to the wonderful gallantry with which Serbia withstood two separate invasions and her struggles against a third. She will afford one of the most glorious chapters of this great war."

"Under these circumstances, Serbia made a direct appeal to us for help. But it was not until Serbia that invoked our co-operation."

Allies of One Mind.

Lord Lansdowne, after giving some details of the position of the Serbian armies, expressed his opinion as to the outlook for Serbia, as quoted in the beginning of this dispatch. Continuing, he said: "The military plans must depend on the military situation when reinforcements arrive and upon this point the allies are of one mind. The military and naval advisers of Great Britain and France will consult, and until these consultations are concluded, I can not say for what purpose the British force will be used."

"Discussions are now proceeding and General Monro, who arrived in that part of the world today, has been instructed to report as soon as possible his opinion of all the aspects of the case."



George Washington—"Father of His Country"

EVERY AMERICAN knows that without "Immortal Washington" our National Independence would have been impossible. Few, however, know that the greatest battle of Washington's life was fought to secure for his countrymen the Constitution of the United States. Almost immediately after the Revolution it seemed that all the great sacrifice of blood and treasure had been in vain. The original thirteen states refused to work in harmony, either in spirit or in law. The new Republic was tottering to its foundations. At this critical period in American history the most brilliant men of each state met in convention and unanimously elected Washington as President—undoubtedly the most momentous gathering of the kind the world has ever known. Here he displayed as great ability as law-maker as he had as a warrior. For months the Fathers of the Republic labored, and finally adopted our present National Law, which forever guarantees Religious, Commercial and Personal Liberty. This was in 1787. Seventy years later Anheuser-Busch established their great institution upon the tenets of the Federal law which Washington did so much to create. Like all of the great men of his time, he was a moderate user of good old barley brews. For three generations Anheuser-Busch have brewed honest malt and hop beers. To-day 7500 people are daily employed to keep pace with the ever-increasing public demand. The great popularity of their famous brand—BUDWEISER—due to quality, purity, mildness and exquisite flavor, has made its sales exceed those of any other beer by millions of bottles.

Visitors to St. Louis are courteously invited to inspect our plant—covers 442 acres.

Becker Brewing & Malting Co.
Distributors Ogden, Utah



Budweiser

Means Moderation



sible his opinion of all the aspects of the case.

Lord Loreburn need have no apprehension in this or any other matter of the kind, as the government is likely to be led into precipitate action owing to some hurried impulse or some vague sentiment to achieve its object. At every step the government will take the best military and naval advice obtainable and that advice will have reference not only to the new enterprise, but to all subsidiary questions, with regard to safeguarding communications and the supply of men and material."

Counter Move of Teutons.

Lord Lansdowne said that an endeavor would be made to use the present force at Saloniki to counter attack the movements of the central powers to cross Bulgaria, but the precise method of countering and attack must obviously be left for further very careful consideration.

Lord Loreburn, who expressed dissatisfaction with the Marquis of Lansdowne's answer, supported, as did other members of the house, the suggestion of a smaller executive body and, in reply, Lord Curzon said that Premier Asquith had this matter under consideration. Lord Lansdowne said that he personally favored a change.

Worsted, driven from camp, he later returns and trails his man in a hunt to kill. See "The Man Trail," at The Ogden tonight and tomorrow.

THREE HUNDRED MEN ARE ON STRIKE AT PARK CITY

Park City, Oct. 26.—Three hundred miners employed by the Silver King Coalitions Mines company failed to appear for work this morning, and inquiry developed the fact that at a meeting of the miners on the night before a strike had been ordered because of the failure of the company to put into effect an agreement with the employees relative to compensation in case of accident.

Fifty engineers, pumpmen, firemen and watchmen went to work as usual. The striking employees agreed that the pumpmen, engineers and firemen should continue at work until 6 o'clock on Thursday evening and that the watchmen might continue indefinitely.

The strike occasioned a great deal of surprise in Park City. While there had been some suggestions of the possibility of trouble, the public was of the belief that things would be adjusted satisfactorily.

The compensatory agreement had been presented to the employees about ten days previously and it had met with no serious opposition and this opposition was practically all removed upon a clearer understanding of the purpose of its installation.

Ninety per cent of the 350 employees had signed the agreement. The men understood that the agreement was wholly optional—the men might sign it or not, as they saw fit, and failure to sign would in no way imperil the positions which they held under the company.

There had been no previous intimation that the miners were about to strike and the first time that the superintendent of the mine learned of the friction was when the men failed

to appear for work. He inquired of some of the men and learned that the miners were under the impression that if they went to work the other miners would regard them as "scabs."

The strike is unique in the history of labor troubles in that it was preceded by no demands whatever on the company and by no statement of any real or fancied grievances. Senator Thomas Kearns, general manager of the company, is in Tonopah. No complaint was made to him by the miners, either as individuals or as an organization.

Various statements were made to the effect that some fifty miners had been discharged because of their failure to sign the agreement with the company. These statements are positively denied by officers of the company.

Result of Quarrel.

Four men got into an altercation with a foreman after they had refused to sign the agreement. Their discharge, however, had nothing to do with the signing of the agreement and resulted from a burst of temper on their part and on the part of the foreman. Then, discharge was not ordered by the company, but was contrary to the orders of the superintendent. These four were the only men discharged. Fourteen others who declined to sign the agreement voluntarily left the service of the company. All the other men are still enrolled as employees of the mine.

GREEK SOLDIERS ARE FIRED ON

London, Oct. 27, 2:55 a. m.—Greek troops have been drawn into the fighting near the junction of the Greek, Serbian and Bulgarian boundaries, according to a brief message received from the Daily Mail's Athens correspondent. The message says:

"Greek frontier guards have been attacked near Doiran, but repulsed their attackers with losses."

London, Oct. 26.—Serbian troops have recaptured Veles, south of Uskup, on the Saloniki-Nish railway, according to an official dispatch received in Athens tonight.

Other Athens dispatches state that it is semi-officially reported that the Bulgarians, advancing from Esri Palanka and Uskup, have occupied Prizrend, in the heart of Serbia, half way to the Montenegrin frontier.

Following the reported promise of the entente to Serbia that aid will reach the beleaguered Serbian army within five days, a gathering of troops from all directions is reported. British, French and Russians are preparing to move to the assistance of Serbia, while Germans, Austrians and Turks are getting rapidly under way in an effort to head off the entente forces which seek to strike at the Bulgarians.

British Brigade on Way.

Dispatches from Saloniki report that a British brigade left there today for Doiran, forty miles to the northwest, with the object of preparing for an advance on Strumitza in conjunction with the French movement by way of the Stara valley.

Three Russian expeditions are reported in dispatches to Paris to be ready for an advance to the aid of the Serbs, while other reports state that Turkish troops are being concentrated at Burgas, Varna and other Bulgarian Black sea ports to oppose the Russian attempts to land. It is said that Turkish troops under German officers are replacing the Bulgarians here, as the latter could not be counted upon to oppose the Russians. In addition to the British brigade

which left for Doiran, six trainloads of French troops entrained at Saloniki for Ghevgeli and one for Doiran to reinforce the French troops already at the Balkan front.

May Evacuate Monastir.

An unconfirmed rumor states that the Serbians are preparing to evacuate Monastir.

News from Athens today is to the effect that Greek troops to the number of 160,000 have been mobilized there. No explanation for this great gathering of forces is given. King Constantine, against the advice of his cabinet, is preparing to visit Saloniki, and it is believed he will take command of his army. In reply to protests of his ministers, King Constantine is said to have declared that his place is at the head of his troops and that he is prepared, if necessary, to fight for Greece's territorial integrity.

Bulgarian forces are reported to be in retreat before a Franco-Serbian army which is concentrating on the Graeco-Serbian frontier from Doiran to Gratzke. The Bulgarians are said to have been defeated in an action at Krivolak.

NEW AEROPLANE IS CAPTURED

London, Oct. 26.—An unusually swift German aeroplane, apparently of a new type, has fallen into the hands of the French, following a battle in the clouds over the valley of the Marne, a Paris communication reports tonight. The pilot and observer were captured by French troops while endeavoring to destroy the machine. In an effort, it is believed, to hide from the captors the new improvements, which are of great military value, the aeroplane was forced to descend at Jaulgonne, in the Marne valley, after the motor had been struck several times by shots fired by a French aviator, who gave chase to the invader.

A new Austrian air raid on Venice was reported today from Rome, three machines taking part, while first word was received tonight of an Italian air bombardment of Trieste on Sunday. Two civilians were killed.

Lime Medication in Tuberculosis

In the N. Y. Medical Record of December 5, 1914, Dr. John North, of Toledo, says: "I have come to the conclusion that one of the most prominent causes (of tuberculosis) is 'lime starvation.' In all cases of incipient tuberculosis there is a deficiency of calcium. Many do not eat food containing enough lime. * In such cases we must resort to lime-medication."

Eckman's Alternative should be given first trial in such cases, because one of its chief ingredients is calcium (lime). In such combination with other remedial agents as to be easily assimilated by the average person.

Where its use is combined with proper diet, fresh air and hygienic living conditions, we believe it will prove beneficial in any case of tuberculosis.

Eckman's Alternative

It contains no opiates, narcotics or habit-forming drugs, so is safe to try. From your druggist or direct. Eckman Laboratory, Philadelphia. Advertisement.

and twelve wounded in this raid, according to a Vienna statement.

WOMAN BEING TRIED FOR SHOOTING BOY

Salt Lake, Oct. 27.—Mrs. Irene Stewart was placed on trial in the district court yesterday, charged with assault with a deadly weapon. She is accused of shooting little David S. Emery, aged 10 years, when she found him raiding her apple orchard at South West Temple street last summer.

The boy was the principal witness. He testified that, in company with two other boys, he was stealing apples when Mrs. Stewart came out in the orchard with a rifle in her hands. The other boys saw her first and ran, he said, and he, busily engaged in throwing rocks at the apples, did not see her until she was almost upon him. Then he ran, but before he reached the fence a bullet struck him in his head, inflicting a long scalp wound.

According to the physician who dressed the wound, the boy would have been killed instantly had the bullet struck half an inch lower.

WIFE DESERTION CHARGED.

Bingham, Oct. 26.—Word was received here today that C. H. Lewis, who was Methodist minister here during 1907 and 1908, had been arrested in Leesburg, O., on a charge of wife desertion. After leaving here Mr. Lewis was married to a Miss Tillie Auerbach of Eureka, and shortly after the wedding Mr. and Mrs. Lewis went to Ohio to make their home.

Mr. Lewis was appointed superintendent of the Clinton county schools and last February disappeared with a young girl of Leesburg named Ethel Hodson. Nothing was heard of the couple until October 8, when the Hodson girl's mother received a letter from her daughter dated Birmingham, Ala. Mrs. Hodson took the sheriff of Clinton county to Birmingham and brought Lewis and the girl back to Leesburg. Lewis was placed in jail and is now awaiting trial on the charge of wife desertion.

The hunted kills the hunter. The best man wins. See "The Man Trail," at The Ogden tonight and tomorrow.

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